interactions at carcasses. In all the cases the Egyptian Vultures were adults. Both species share the same breeding area in the studied regions, the Egyptian Vulture being more dispersed in them.

Kleptoparasitism might be an important source of food for Egyptian Vultures. However, it has only been observed late in the nestling period, when Griffon chicks are often left unattended by adults. Griffon nests are ten times more abundant than those of Egyptian Vultures in these areas, and so the effect on each Griffon nest is probably small.—**Juan Pascual, Adv. Ramon y Cajal, 85, 28016 Madrid, Spain. Jose M. Santiago, Departamento de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, 28049 Madrid, Spain.**

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COMMON BARN OWL (*Tyto alba*) RELEASES EGG WHILE IN FLIGHT

While monitoring nest boxes built for owls in Kings County, California, Keith Locke and I witnessed the release of an egg while in flight by a Common Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*). On 14 March 1991, Locke and I checked nest boxes erected for Common Barn Owls. One box was mounted on an oak tree limb, approximately 6 m above ground, with a 30-cm metal pipe. Our visit to the box at 1601 h caused an adult Common Barn Owl to flush from within. During the owl's flight, I noticed what appeared to be a very large amount of excreta being eliminated by the owl over an open area of pasture approximately 15 m south of the box. On close examination Locke and I found that the excreta was in fact an egg which had been released while in flight. Locke and I collected what remains we could and left the site after counting an additional six eggs in the box.

Locke and I returned to the nest box on 22 and 29 March, and 5 April. The remaining eggs were cold to the touch at every visit and no adults were present. I can find no reference in the literature to the release of an egg while in flight of a Common Barn Owl.—**Douglas E. Trapp, P.O. Box 281, Hanford, CA 93232-0281.**